1879-80. File No. 45-79
(L.R.). Serial No. 104

Sub: Complaint of Seetharama-
sastry and others Jodidars
of Brahma Samudra in the
Muddagiri Taluk regarding
enhancement of quit
rent on their villages.

(15)

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

L.R. 1879-80

192 .

(L.R.)

File No. 45-7.

Serial Nos. 1 to 4.

Later references.

L.R. 83-89-1 to 10.
L.R 123-90-1 to 16.
L.R. 99-98-1 to 7.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. 1 to 4

Part B for November 1879

SUBJECT.

Complaint of Seetharamayya & other Godidars of Bralicuna Samudra in the Madagiri Tk: re the enhancement of Quit-Rent on their Village.

Final orders on two Ext. Reports & put to be filed. Peace incomplete.

Indexed
20-7-21
VL

WD 2223—GPB—20,000—14-6-20

Read: L.Q.45-79-1 (1)

MYSORE ARCHIVES

Petition Regd. No. 156 dt. 17th April 1879 from Sattha-ramlastry and other Jodi-dars of Bramhadaamudra in the Maddagiri Taluk, complaining of the enhance-ment of Quit-Rent on their village.

Cancl. No 1685 dt. 31st July/79.
P. 193

Order thereon.

The Chief Commr observes that the Inam villages are valued for purposes of calculating the Quit-Rent at the full assessment of the whole cultivable area, actually cultivated and waste, an addition varying from 2 to 5 Annas per acre being also made on account of the uncultivable waste. This system of charging for lands which though cultivable may not come into actual cultivation

BG
29/7

L.R-45-71
P= 1, 2, 3, 4, 5=
5 pages

for years to come, does
not seem to be fair,
and must bear with
great hardship where
the extent of waste land
is considerable, and
where the higher rate
of 2nit rent, 1/4th or 1/2 has to be charged.
is levied. The proper
principle of valuing
the villages for purposes
of the Inam Settlement
would seem to be
to take the full value
of lands at present
actually cultivated,
and to make a reasonable
addition on account of
prospective increase
of cultivation. What
this addition should
be must be a question
of estimate. Perhaps
one half of the assess-
-ment of the culturable
waste may be added
to the valuation, making
exceptions in those cases in
which the waste lands
are of good quality
and are not brought
under cultivation
owing solely to the
neglect of the Inamdar
or the lands are open
and extensive and
afford no reasonable
prospect of their being
ever brought under cultiva
-tion, notwithstanding
the exertions of the
Inamdar. In the former
case, such proportion
of the waste lands as
should have been
cultivated with reference
to the extent of cultiva
-tion in neighbouring
Govt. villages with land

of similar quality,
maybe valued at
the full assessment
and only the remainder
at half the assessment.
In the latter case, on
the other hand, the
waste lands may be
valued at less than ½
the assessment. These
cases, however, ought
to be quite exceptional,
providing on the one
hand for ~~special~~ marked instances
of neglect and on the
other for special cases
of hardship. Considering
that the ~~valuation~~ assessment
of the waste ~~must~~ has been
~~necessarily be vague~~
properly fixed with reference
to the quality of the soil,
and the proportion of it
to be taken for present
valuation must be
based on a rough estimate,

SURVEY COMMISSION

the Chief Comm^r. prefers
~~equally~~ generally
the charging of a
uniform proportion
of the waste in order
to avoid needless
complications.

2. Before passing
final orders on the
subject, Mr. Gordon
desires to be favored
with the views of
the Survey Comm^r. The
principle upon which
the uncultivable
waste is valued should
also be stated

By
29/7

Revlett

To. The Survey and Settlement Comm^r.

No 1686 / P. 194 Copy to Supt. in Mysore
No 1687 / P. 195 Do — Supt. Rev. Survey

To The Survey & Settlement Comr
ni Mysore.

Valuation of Inam villages
by the Survey

Dated 31st July.
Disd
Rect 8/1879
Genl. No 1685-
P. 193

Papers for approval

Requests to be favored with his views regarding the Survey valuation of Inam villages.

No 1686 / P 194 Copy forwarded to Supt. Inam Settlement.

No 1687 / P 195 Do — Supt. Rev. Survey.

1879

L.Q. 45=79-2

From,

The Survey & Settlement Commissioner

Mysore.

To,

The Rev: Secy: to the Chief Commissioner,

Mysore.

Dated Bgaln 30th August 1879

Despatched 1st September-do-

Received

ENCLOSURES No.

General No. 765
No.

In Ch. Comr. 1685- / 193 of
31st July last Expedy
Inviting a Reduction
in valuation of Inam
villages on account
of Waste Land.

Papers to be marked
& P Cons 9 78. Inform
al comm of Inam villages
Com by Survey to be
[illegible]

L. R. 45-79-2 6

No 765 of 1879

From,

Colonel W.C. Anderson

Survey and Enam Commissioner

of Mysore

To,

The Revenue Secretary

to the Chief Commissioner

of Mysore

Survey Commissioner's Office

Poona 30th August 1879.

Sir,

With reference to Chief Commissioner's order No. 1685/193 of 31st ultimo I have as requested in the last Para thereof the honor to offer the following remarks.

2 The order referred to calls in question the propriety of taking the gross Survey valuation of Enam villages as the base on which

which quit rent &c should be
fixed and suggests the expediency
of making some deduction on
account of waste land.

3. In reference to the
above I would point out that
the holder of an Enam village
is in no way tied to the Survey
assessment in his collections from
his ryots, on occupied land he
may and does beyond doubt
collect a good deal more than
the Survey assessment; the best
and fullest proof of this is
that almost without exception
the Enamdars decline to accept
a detailed Survey of their villages,
though

though they can if they chose
obtain this free of cost. Next as
regards the land which is not
occupied at the time of the Survey
the Enamdar has only the waste
lands of adjacent Government
villages to compete with and by
pitching his assessment on his
waste lands a trifle lower than
that of the adjacent Government
lands he can secure their prior
occupation. As the waste lands
naturally comprise but a fraction
of the whole, there can be little
doubt that in the aggregate an
Enamdar if he chooses to manage
his lands with care can secure

a

a gross revenue fully equal to and
probably in excess of the gross
Survey assessment of the lands of
his village, deducting of course
independent Enams over which
he has no control and which
are excluded from the calculation
of his gross revenues.

4 The waste lands being
but a fractional part of the whole
and the quit rent being but a
fractional part of the gross assess-
ment the difference in the quit
rent would be very small in
consequence of any reasonable
reduction on account of the waste
lands.

5 A considerable proportion
of the Enam villages have been
already settled without any deduc-
tion on account of the waste
land. If the principle of reduction
was now admitted, it would be
necessary to extend the same
reduction to all already settled
and reopen the settlement of the
whole of them.

6 The quit rent of all
Enams has been settled upon
most liberal principles, and
farther concession appears hardly
called for.

7 There would be consider-
able practical difficulty in ascertaining

at the time of Survey what land
was really and truly waste, and
farther, which would be justly
necessary, what land was waste
in consequence of the Enamdar
not taking reasonable trouble to get
it cultivated. Fraud would certainly
be attempted which it would be
difficult to guard against.

8 I may add that in
similar work in the Bombay
Presidency the gross value of the
alienation was always taken as
the basis of valuation without
any deduction for alleged waste
lands.

9 For all the above
reasons I do not think that any
change in the present system is
expedient which was sanctioned
by the Chief Commissioner under
No. 3503/22 dated 7th August 1878.

Your obedient Servant

Survey and Settlt. Commr.
of Mysore

Proceedings of the Chief Commr of Mysore
Revenue (15th Sept.

Read :- L.A. 45-79-3.

Letter from the Survey, ~~Sett~~ Settlement and Inam Commr of Mysore, No. 765 of the 30th August 1879.

No 4030-1 of Camp
R. 698
Mysore 30 Oct 79.

Order thereon.

The Chief Commr concurs in opinion that the principles adopted for the settlement of Inams in this Province are liberal and that where the Inam villages are charged with 1/8th Quit Rent, the inclusion of the full assessment of the waste lands in the valuation of the villages is not likely to occasion any material addition to the Quit-rent charged, or to bear with undue

hardship on the Inamdars. But where the higher rates of Quit-rent are charged, and especially where the village consists of poor dry lands or insufficiently irrigated wet lands of poor quality, a valuation based upon the full assessment of the whole arable area may prove so ~~unduly~~ heavy that the Inamdar may not be fairly compelled to accept the enfranchisement on such valuation.

2. The number of Inam and Kayemguttu villages in the Districts already surveyed is comparatively small, and even there, the results of the system of

valuation under notice are already to some extent complained of. But difficulties are likely to arise when settling the final amount of Quit-rent on the Inam, and especially the Kayemguttu villages subjected to ½ Quit-rent in the other Districts, and the Chief Commr. considers it desirable that these should be obviated by adopting some fair system of valuation such as that suggested in the Proceedings dated 31st July 1879, No. 1685/1931 which the Inamdars may be reasonably called upon to accept.

3. With reference to the remarks in para

3 of the Survey Commrs letter, the Chief Commr believes that, whilst the Inamdars are able to derive a larger income than the amount of the Survey assessment on the superior lands in their own occupancy, their income from the other lands will, as a general rule, be found to fall considerably short of the Survey assessment; and he is not sure that there will be any disinclination on their part to accept a detailed survey of their villages if offered free of cost, and if the terms fit are clearly explained to them; nor is it feasible

for the Inamdars to bring all or any considerable portion of their waste lands under cultivation, by offering an assessment more favorable than that of adjacent Government lands. The non-cultivation of waste lands in Inam as well as Govt villages results from other causes than the mere incidence of the assessment, such as want of population, difficulty of tilling any considerable extent of dry lands within the limited periods of rainfall, &c.; and any large addition to existing cultivation

is not to be expected for years to come either in the Govt or Inam villages consisting of dry lands

4. The Chief Commr would wish to have some detailed information as to the principles adopted in the valuation of entire Inam villages in the Bombay Presidency. In Madras, the valuation appears to be based upon existing cultivation and revenue, to which some reasonable addition on account of waste lands may be fairly made. Practically there will be considerable difference in the bearing of the measure on black

soil villages, the lands of which are usually nearly fully cultivated and on villages with poor red soil, which are largely waste.

5. The Chief Commr would not insist upon any modification of the existing system, if cases of hardship could be met by suitable alterations, but as this might give rise to applications from others for similar treatment, the adoption of a reasonable system of valuation for all the villages is deemed preferable, and he desires that the necessary arrangements may be made on the subject.

6. There is no occasion for determining with minute accuracy what lands are actually under cultivation, what are waste; and what portion of the waste is due to the neglect of the Inamdars, as, under the principles indicated in the previous Proceedings, such proportion of the arable dry area as is equal to the cultivation in the neighbouring Govt villages possessing lands of similar quality, could be valued at its full assessment. The similar treatment of wet waste lands must be regulated with reference to the sufficiency of the irrigation.

7. It is only necessary to add that the Chief Commrs Proceedings dated 7th August 1878, No. $\frac{3503}{R\ 22}$, only sanctioned a valuation based upon the Survey in lieu of the undervaluation entered in the old records, but did not enter into the question of the principles upon which such survey valuation was to be made.

E

Revenue Secty.

To, The Survey and Inam Commrs of Mysore.

" The ~~Inam~~ Superintendent Inam Sup Dts

1879 (24

To

The Survey and Inam Commr.
Supdt. Inam Settlement

Dated Mysore 30 October
Despd. 31

No. 4030-1
R. 698

Relative to the Survey
valuation of Inam villages.

1879 (25

From, L.Q.43-79-4

The Survey & Settlement Commissioner
Mysore.

To,

The Rev: Secy: to the Chief Commissioner,
Mysore.

Dated 12 November
Despatched
Received / /

ENCLOSURES NO.

General No. 1020
No.

In answer to Chief
Comrs $\frac{4030-1}{698}$ of 30th
ult- regarding the Survey
Valuation of Inam
villages

17.11.79
TJ

L.R. 45-79-4 26

No. 1020 of 1879

From

Colonel W. L. Anderson 26

Inam Survey and Settlement Commissioner

of Mysore

To

The Revenue Secretary to the Chief

Commissioner of Mysore.

Survey Commissioner's Office

Poona 12th November 1879

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the following report in accordance with Chief Commissioner's No. 4030-1/698 of the 30th ultimo taking up each para in succession.

2nd With reference to Para 1, stating that when the higher rates of Quit rent are charged and the land is poor or imperfectly irrigated the inclusion of the

the waste in the valuation would be
hard. I would note that if the land
is poor, the Survey assessment would
be low and so the poorness of the land would
carry its own remedy.

3rd I have not at hand a record
of the proportion which the surveyed
Inam and Kaimgutta villages bear
to the whole but my impression is
that the number of Survey valuations
of Inam villages supplied to the
Inam Department is very considerable
indeed though I doubt not that the
number of villages not so supplied is
considerably greater. A large number
of villages disposed before October 1872
had final Title Deeds issued and

are not subject to the Survey valuation.
I do not in the least doubt that the
Survey valuation of Inam villages
will be and has been complained of
in all cases in which that valuation
is greater than the old valuation.
Anything increasing the demand
would be complained of as a matter
of course. The old valuation I
apprehend covers the entire productive
valuation of the village without reference
to how much was actually cultivated.
It is a matter of notoriety that the
old valuation was in many cases of
Inam and Kaimgutta villages exceedingly incorrect and indeed not free
from strong suspicion of having been

to the grant.

4th " With reference to Para 3.

In the first place it is well known that the Survey assessment is not equal to more than an eighth or tenth of the gross produce in ordinary years and with ordinary prices. In a year like the present it probably is not much more than half that proportion. Inamdars can and do manage their land revenue in a way Government cannot do; in bad years they may be very easy on the ryot and allow a considerable amount of revenue to remain outstanding which they fully recover in good years, the realisations on occupied lands being much more, on the average, than in the case of Government villages. This of course presumes an Inamdar who manages his own affairs.

5th " A most convincing proof that Inamdars do get more than the Survey assessment in Mysore is the fact that the number of Inamdars who have elected detailed Survey and Settlement in Mysore is an exceedingly small proportion of the whole much smaller than I have found to be the case in other provinces. The gain must be considerable from not adopting the settlement, as that operation ensures them a certain

revenue which is placed out of the
reach of being tampered with by
their servants employed in collection.
6th I have for very many years
had a very large experience of the
revenue management and the settlement
of Inam and Jaghir villages, many
hundreds have been in the Bombay
Presidency settled under my orders
and the settlement of many more has
been negotiated but not carried out.
Where the Inamdar manages his own
affairs he will often not accept a
settlement even on rates from 15 to 25
per cent above those in adjacent
Government villages, stating that he
can without difficulty get more, but
would

would be willing to have a settlement
made if rates full 50 per cent higher
than in adjacent Government villages
were imposed. Many even would not
accept a settlement on those terms. In
order to obtain for the ryots security
of tenure and obtain the Inamdars
consent to a settlement, it is the
general practice in Bombay to
impose rates on Inam villages some
what in excess of those on adjacent
Government villages but there is of
course a limit to the amount of excess.
7th Many Inamdars will apply
for a settlement and submit to some
concession in loss of revenue in order
to know precisely what they shall

a right to and to put a stop to the irregular proceedings of their revenue Kaukuns and Shanbogs who embroil them with the ryots on one hand and defraud them of their legitimate dues on the other hand.

8th In every Inam village there are double class some ryots who have been strong enough to preserve occupancy rights and to be able to resist any encroachments on the part of the Inamdar, these however would naturally be but few. some time in his life or in the life of his ancestor, the ryot must have required some concession from the Inamdar who gives nothing for nothing, and any

concession made by him would be met by some additional payment by the ryot. There is again in every Inam village a considerable class between the lands of ryots holding on permanent occupancy with a fixed assessment, and the land held and cultivated by the Inamdar himself, that is the lands of persons holding as tenants at will from year to year from whom the Inamdars limit of collection would only be his ability to collect.

9th It is not for want of explanation that the Mysore Inamdars have declined detailed Survey and Settlement, of that they have had

abundance and they will know that if they choose they can have the settlement made free of all cost to them.

10th Para 3 At the end of Para 3 it is remarked that the non cultivation of waste lands in Inam as well as in Government villages is due to other causes than the mere incidence of assessment want of population &c. This is of course beyond dispute, but though perfectly true it has no bearing on the point in question as put by me which is that an Inamdar is more likely to obtain the cultivation of his waste land than the Government of their waste land in adjacent villages simply because the Inamdar can watch the land market, make a bargain and undersell the Government. It is clear that if an Inamdar offers land at a rate 25 per cent less than Government does his land will if situated reasonably conveniently for the cultivators be cultivated preferentially to Government land and as the Inam villages are considerably fewer than the Government villages the Inamdar must be able to a considerable extent to secure a larger proportion of his limited area of waste land being cultivated than Government can of these larger area. It is of course better for an

Inamdar to get 75 per cent of the
full assessment on some fields than
to see them remaining waste and
paying him nothing, while he can
recoup himself fully for the loss
on waste by exacting higher rates
from his tenants at will which in
many cases he could collect on
Battai rates.

11th " In reference to Para 4 asking
for an explanation of the mode of
valuing entire Inam villages in the
Bombay Presidency. This is provided
for by Bombay Act II of 1863 Section 1
clause 2 Rule 1 which lays down
that the Survey assessment shall be
the base of valuation where it had

been carried out, the Collector or
Settling officer and the holder or
owner of the lands shall agree upon
a rate of valuation, in default of
agreement it shall be the existing
rental of the lands till the revenue
Survey shall have assessed them
which assessment shall be adopted.
I have had to carry this out in hundreds
of villages, and in lands which are
considered to be unfit for cultivation
and to have a grazing value only
have in accordance with Rule 2 of
the Section and Clause of the Act
quoted above fixed a moderate
grazing valuation which is always
less than the rate on the lowest

quality of arable land.

12th " The Bombay practice as authorized by law is precisely that which we have hitherto been carrying out in Mysore.

13th " In reference to the close of Para 11 I would remark that the valuation of poor red soils would always be in proportion to the poorness of their quality.

14th " Paras 5 & 6. If the Chief Commissioner still desires that a reduction on account of waste land shall be made, it appears to me that it should in principle include all Inam villages without reference to the proportion of the Quit rent,

unless indeed the Chief Commissioner considers that the sum would so small in cases of 1/8th Quit rent that it is not worth while to make any deduction for waste.

15th " The only feasable plan is it appears to me to apply one general rate of reduction to the assessment of arable waste lands and I would propose that 25 per cent of the valuation of such lands be deducted from the total Survey valuation of the village. This should not affect the valuation of purely grazing lands which are valued at a very low grazing rate lower than the lowest assessed arable land.

16th " There is yet another way

of making a modification of the full
Survey assessment which in consideration
of some possible difficulty in ascertain=
ing what land is truly waste might
have some advantage. That is when
ever the valuation of the undoubted
arable waste exceeds 10 per cent of
the valuation of the whole to allow
a hercentage reduction on the
Survey valuation of the village,
14 cultivated and waste, of say 10 per cent,
to on 90 per cent of the whole valuation.
" 17th " With reference to Para 7.
s I would point out that "the Survey
th valuation" can have but one meaning
al in the common acceptation of the term
to and it naturally implies a valuation
made

made in the ordinary manner by
the Survey in the absence of any
express provision limiting the mode
of valuation.

Your obedient servant,

Hanson

Survey Settlement & Inam Commr.
Mysore